

REIGN OF TERROR

MOBS KILLING AND LOOTING IN THE STREETS OF BARCELONA.

Strikers' Army of 80,000 Now Led by Anarchists, Who Are Attempting to Start a Revolution.

ALL SPAIN IN A FERMENT

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

Bull Cartridges Distributed to Troops at Madrid After Weyler Had Conferred with the Queen Regent.

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED

HUNDREDS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN A BARCELONA SUBURB.

Batteries of Artillery Charged by a Mob—Soldiers and Police "Salped" from House-tops.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A special to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Barcelona, via Perpignan, France, says a fierce battle has been fought between the troops and the rioters in the suburb of Barcelona known as Sano. Before the engagement the cavalry and infantry had been posted in the most dangerous points, and a field battery had been located on the plaza, from which vantage point the guns could sweep the surrounding streets. When the final clash with the troops occurred, continues the dispatch, the artillery was brought into action and raked street after street. The rioters engaged the batteries at close range, but finally were driven off.

It is reported that 500 persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The entire neighborhood was wrecked by the shells. The ruins caught fire, and this completed the destruction.

Further fighting is reported at Mataro, fifteen miles from Barcelona, where a quantity of arms have been discovered. Fighting is also reported at Tortosa and Tarragona, respectively, 100 and fifty miles southwest of Barcelona.

Rumors by Way of Hendaye.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Patrie to-day publishes dispatches dated at Hendaye, France, early this morning, giving a number of reports of the occurrences yesterday at Barcelona. The majority of these reports lack confirmation. In another dispatch from Hendaye, timed later in the day, the Patrie publishes as a local rumor the statement that 500 persons have been killed and wounded in the suburbs of Barcelona.

Many Were Killed.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The papers this morning report many persons killed and wounded, during Thursday's conflicts at Barcelona. The Herald says that the captain general of Catalonia has asked for more troops, as the rioters are getting out of hand.

MOBS LED BY ANARCHISTS.

Reign of Terror at Barcelona and in the City's Suburbs.

BARCELONA, Feb. 20.—A reign of terror exists here. The eighty thousand or more strikers are killing and looting. They are now led by Anarchists, who are bent on revolution. Troops patrol the streets and the government is rushing reinforcements to the city. Clashes were frequent to-day and a large number of people were killed and wounded. The rioters are "sniping" the police and soldiers by firing from windows and house-tops. Some of the bolder Anarchists are shouting "Long live Anarchy!" Nothing but the most drastic measures will save the city from a repetition of the Paris commune horrors. The strikers have become inflamed, and it will not take long to convert the whole eighty thousand into an Anarchist army.

The strikers to-day murdered three workmen who wished to resume work. The proprietor of a bakery who raised the price of bread was also killed. It is hourly becoming more apparent that Anarchists are the prime movers in the incipient revolution. The markets are without provisions and the strikers are preventing the slaughter of animals. Additional reinforcements of troops are arriving here.

A mob stormed the arsenal at Sabadell, not far from Barcelona, and secured forty rifles, but they were subsequently recovered by the troops.

Incendiary posters have appeared here which threaten the orderly classes with terrible reprisals, saying that dynamite will be used to effect the massacre of the troops.

The strikers are looting numerous shops and private houses.

The best known Anarchists have disappeared and the authorities are hunting for them.

The negotiations which have been taking place between the newspaper publishers and the proprietors have failed.

The railroad officials have announced the suspension of service on the lines owing to the resolute attacks which the rioters have made on the trains.

Trades unions throughout Spain have declared their adhesion to the cause of the Barcelona strikers.

The foreign consuls here held a meeting this afternoon.

Fresh fighting between the troops and rioters has occurred at Tarrasa and Sabadell.

Most of the ships in this harbor have been forced to leave without discharging their cargoes.

Fleeing from the Terror.

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 20.—The wealthier families of Barcelona are com-

ing here in large numbers to escape the terrors of the Catalan capital.

SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

Street Fighting Continues—Battle on the Outskirts of Barcelona.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—According to the telegrams received here late to-night from Barcelona the street fighting there continues. The heavy rain which fell during the day helped to disperse the rioters, and the authorities are taking severe measures. A proclamation has been issued ordering all private individuals to surrender any weapons they may possess, under pain of severe penalties. The sale of arms has also been prohibited.

Forty workmen's associations have been dissolved and the members of their committees arrested. The dwellings of the strike leaders and of Anarchists are being registered and put under guard.

The battleship Pelayo has been ordered to Barcelona.

The military engineers have assumed control of the street car service and a few cars, half filled with soldiers, are running. Even the funeral coaches have to be protected by the police. No letters have been delivered in Barcelona for three days, and, in some distant parts of the town business is completely paralyzed.

A pitched battle occurred in the outskirts of the city between the strikers and the military units attached to several wagons that were bringing in provisions. The contents of the wagons were dragged out and barricades were built across the road.

The rails have been torn up to prevent trains from entering the city.

The strike movement has begun to spread seriously at Castellon de la Plana, taking advantage of the night and the absence of the police, the strikers set fire to two factories with the aid of petroleum. The factories were burned. At a workman's (CONTINUED ON PAGE 7, COL. 2.)

CUBANS TO GO FREE

PUNISHMENT OF RATHBONE, NEELY AND REEVES DEMANDED.

Summing Up by the Fiscal for the Prosecution in the Havana Postal Fraud Cases.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The fiscal began summing up for the prosecution to-day in the case of the Cuban postal frauds. He withdrew all the charges against the two Cuban stamp clerks, Moys and Mascara. He withdrew the charges against Esteban G. Rathbone of issuing duplicate warrants and charged the issuing of these warrants to W. H. Reeves and C. F. W. Neely. He maintained the charges of conspiracy and extravagance against Rathbone and said these cases were the most important that had ever come before the Cuban courts. He declared that there was no doubt from the testimony of the experts that \$122,000 had been stolen. He said that Rathbone had full power for the organization of the postal service in Cuba and was only responsible to the postmaster general, and that if the service had been properly organized the majority of the frauds in question could not have occurred. Rathbone, said the fiscal, did not deposit the funds as required by the postal laws and that they should have been deposited when they were received instead of which Rathbone left the money in the safe. This alone, the fiscal declared, rendered Rathbone liable to imprisonment for six months. He said that Rathbone must have known of these irregularities or stealings. He also introduced letters to show the intimacy which had existed between Neely, Reeves and Rathbone.

The fiscal is expected to finish his summing up to-morrow.

ICE GORGES IN RIVERS

DISASTROUS FLOOD FEARED AT PITTSBURG AND ELSEWHERE.

Damage to Shipping May Be Great If Weather Continues to Moderate and Rain Falls.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—A sleet storm to-night, with rapidly moderating weather and two days of rain predicted by the government weather office, promises to bring about the conditions feared for weeks past by river men and citizens generally. The great danger apprehended is from the immense gorges of ice in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The obstruction to the most serious character and liable to do almost incalculable damage to river craft moored between this point and Wheeling, and should the moderate weather and rains bring down with the ice the heavy snows from up-river points the flood which will result is likely to be a record-breaker.

The gorge in the Allegheny extends almost a break from Pittsburgh fully seventy miles up the river, and varies in thickness from five feet to sixteen feet. The ice is frozen to the bottom of the river in many places and is damming the water, with the result that the river is rising above the gorge, and this fact points out that when the first rise comes the water will be dammed back until the valley along the river would be flooded, which would do a damage not to be computed in money.

The gorge in the Monongahela is not feared so much, because the numerous dams along its length will serve to break the ice and make it less dangerous than the Allegheny.

The situation was made worse to-day by the formation of a gorge in the Youghiogheny river, and other points about McKeesport, which threatens the barges removed from the Allegheny to the Monongahela and the other boats and barges moored in the pools below McKeesport.

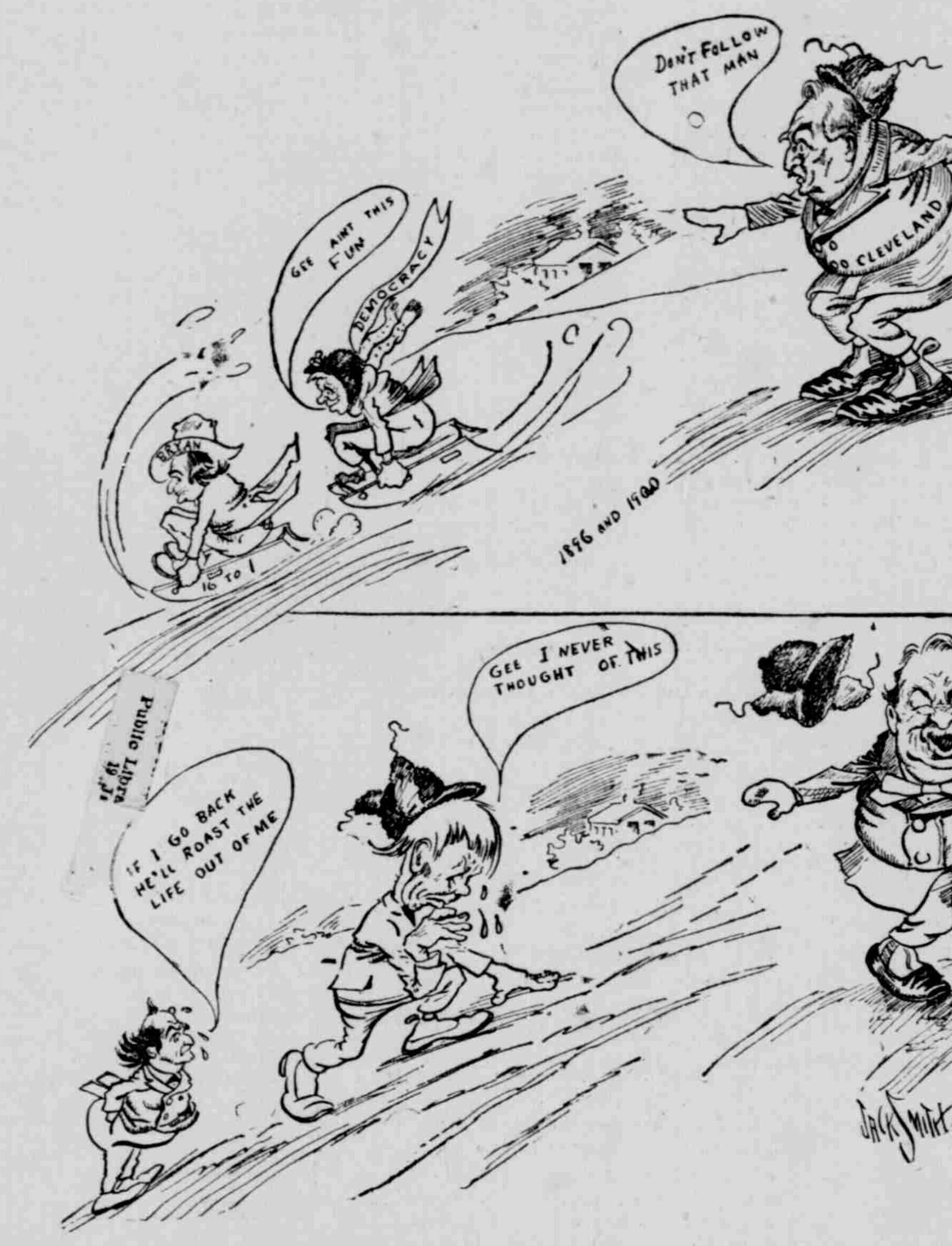
The coal companies are taking every precaution for the protection of their property along the rivers, and all residents in the lowlands and valleys are making ready for a possible disastrous flood.

The river from Wheeling to Parkersburg is gorged almost solid, and the river men fear that the water up the river will break the ice when it breaks. It is feared that in addition to losing their tow many of the boats themselves will be lost on account of the heavy ice.

Gorge Near Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—According to reliable reports received by river men in this city, an ice gorge has formed in the narrows of the Ohio river, about eight miles below this city. The ice is piled up from bank to bank and if the gorge holds, many boats are causing a flood stage and endangering shipping at this and other points above.

"WHO LAUGHS LAST LAUGHS BEST."



MUST REMAIN OPEN

DOORS OF CHINA MUST NOT BE CLOSED TO AMERICANS.

Text of a Note Sent by Secretary Hay to the Governments of Russia and China.

AIMED AT RUSSO-CHINA BANK

WHICH PROPOSED TO CONTROL EVERYTHING IN MANCHURIA.

United States Will Insist on the Maintenance of Equal Rights and Privileges for All Nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Officials here were not inclined to discuss the special cablegram from Peking published in several American newspapers this morning. It has been known for some time, and unofficially announced recently, that the Anglo-Japanese treaty was satisfactory to this government. The special cablegram from Peking follows:

"A sensation was caused in diplomatic circles here to-day when it became known that the United States, through Secretary of State John Hay, had sent a note to the Russian and Chinese governments following closely along the lines of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of Jan. 30. The note is a distinct warning to both China and Russia that the United States will not permit the integrity of the empire to be threatened in favor of one nation to the detriment of another. The note, which practically indorses the English treaty with Japan, says:

"Washington, Feb. 1.—An agreement whereby China gives any corporation or company the exclusive right or privilege of opening mines, establishing railroads, or in any other way industrially developing Manchuria, can but be viewed with the gravest concern by the government of the United States. It constitutes a monopoly which is a distinct breach of the stipulations of the treaties concluded between China and foreign powers, and thereby seriously affects the rights of American citizens. It restricts their rightful trade, exposing it to be discriminated against, in favor of the Chinese empire, and the inevitable result must be the complete wreck of the policy of absolute equality of treatment to all nations respecting trade, navigation and commerce within the empire's confines.

"On the other hand, the attainment by one power of such exclusive privileges for the commercial organization of its nation, which would be a direct and deliberate conveyance to this government by the imperial Russian minister of foreign affairs of the imperial government's intention to follow the policy of the open door, as advocated by the government of the United States and accepted by all the treaty powers having commercial interests in the empire.

"It is for these reasons that the government of the United States now, as formerly, animated by the sincerest desire of insuring to the whole world the benefits of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations on a footing of equal rights and mutual advantage, insists that the above mentioned policy be maintained to the utmost consideration of the imperial governments of China and Russia, and that they will adopt such measures as will relieve the just and natural anxiety of the United States."

SCHLEY CASE IS CLOSED

IT WILL SO BE TREATED BY DIRECTOR OF THE PRESIDENT.

Note to Secretary Long Inclosing Mr. Roosevelt's Reply to the Appeal of the Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary Long has received the following personal note from Secretary Cortelyou, announcing the President's action in the case of Admiral Schley:

"My Dear Sir.—The President requests me to state that after full and most careful consideration of the appeal of Admiral Schley and of the answer submitted thereto by the Navy Department through you, he has made the inclosed memorandum in the case, which he directs shall be filed in the file of the case, and that the case be treated as closed."

Secretary Long said to-day: "I have no comment to make on the President's ruling on the appeal of Admiral Schley. I am content to express my appreciation of its thorough, conscientious, straightforward character. It is, of course, gratifying that the Navy Department is sustained. The decision will be read as no other document would be, and I believe will direct public opinion and tend to close the whole matter."

Members of the Maryland delegation in Congress were in consultation to-day regarding the latest phase of the Schley case, but reached no conclusion as to whether any move will be or can be made.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley returned to the city to-night from their trip to New York city and Albany.

Rayner Declined to Talk.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Isidor Rayner, counsel for Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, left for Washington this morning. He declined to comment upon President Roosevelt's decision in the matter of Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the court of inquiry.

WATCHING FOR MCCARTHY.

Detectives After an Express Messenger Who Robbed His Safe.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 20.—The officers along the border are watching for Frank McCarthy, a Wells-Fargo messenger, who is alleged to have robbed his car at San Luis Potosi, Mexico. The story of the disappearance of McCarthy as told to the officers is that he jumped from his car just as the train was leaving San Luis Potosi, and it is claimed took with him between \$25,000 and \$40,000.

PLANS FOR THE PRINCE

HOW HENRY OF PRUSSIA WILL BE RECEIVED BY CONGRESS.

First Visit to the Capitol to Be Made Next Monday and the Second on Thursday.

ARRANGEMENTS NOW COMPLETE

HIS HIGHNESS TO ATTEND THE MCKINLEY MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Proposed Reception at the Navy Department Abandoned—Sargent to "Sub" for Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—After conferences between State Department officials and members of the Senate and House of Representatives arrangements have been completed for the reception of Prince Henry when he comes to the Capitol next Monday afternoon. The prince will be accompanied by Ambassador Von Holleben and Count Quadt and the members of his staff. The party will arrive at the eastern main entrance about 4 o'clock, and will enter the building by the rotunda. Here a committee of members of the House will be in waiting to receive him, as the visit to the Senate will have to be made later, owing to the taking of the vote on the Philippine bill at 4 o'clock. Representatives Grosvenor and Hitt and one Democratic member, probably Representative Dinwiddie, will constitute the committee. The prince will be escorted first to Speaker Henderson's private office, where greetings will be exchanged, and the speaker then will invite the prince and his party to occupy the speaker's reserved seats in the gallery. This will give the prince an opportunity to observe the conduct of affairs in the House, the probability being that one of the appropriation bills will be under consideration at that time.

After looking down upon the business of the House Prince Henry will return to the main floor of the House and later will occupy a seat in the gallery. The prince will be accompanied by Ambassador Von Holleben and Count Quadt and the members of his staff. The party will arrive at the eastern main entrance about 4 o'clock, and will enter the building by the rotunda. Here a committee of members of the House will be in waiting to receive him, as the visit to the Senate will have to be made later, owing to the taking of the vote on the Philippine bill at 4 o'clock. Representatives Grosvenor and Hitt and one Democratic member, probably Representative Dinwiddie, will constitute the committee. The prince will be escorted first to Speaker Henderson's private office, where greetings will be exchanged, and the speaker then will invite the prince and his party to occupy the speaker's reserved seats in the gallery. This will give the prince an opportunity to observe the conduct of affairs in the House, the probability being that one of the appropriation bills will be under consideration at that time.

Marconi Coming Again

TO SAIL FOR CANADA TO-MORROW.

Statement Before Stockholders of His Company—Twenty-two Words a Minute Transmitted.

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In regard to the commercial side of the system, Marconi, referring to the recent arrival of an American liner upward of 8,000 words were received within sixteen hours, the most satisfactory results, as by the cable the Atlantic would represent an annual income of \$75,000 for each pair of stations. The company, in the first instance, was proceeding to install two pairs of stations.

Marconi will sail for Canada next Saturday.

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Lee Turner Captured.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—Lee Turner, proprietor of the "Quarter House," near Middleboro, which was burned during the fight between officers and mountaineers, was captured here this morning.

DYNAMIC RECITAL

STORY OF THE KILLING OF MILLIONAIRE RICE TOLD BY HIS VALET.

Testimony of Charles F. Jones at the Trial of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick for Murder.

COLD-BLOODED CONSPIRACY

THAT WAS HATCHED BY LAWYER AND CARRIED OUT BY VALET.

Rice Chloroformed After His System Had Been Weakened by Administration of Mercury Pills.

VICTIM QUIETLY SLEEPING

WHEN THE ANAESTHETIC AND TOWEL WERE PUT ON HIS FACE.

Dr. Curry Brought in Afterward—Patrick's Professed Surprise Arranged Beforehand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A very dramatic point in the trial of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick for the murder of the Texas millionaire, William Marsh Rice, was reached this evening. Charles F. Jones, the valet, had been relating the circumstances leading up to the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Rice, in September. Then, plunging at once into the details, he held the attention of his audience to the end of his recital. Freed of minor points, his story follows:

In August Patrick grew impatient. Mr. Rice, though an invalid, was living too long to suit the lawyer's purpose. Patrick said he would come to the house and kill him himself if necessary. He suggested chloroform, and Jones said he would get some. The idea of chloroform as a means was suggested by a magazine article. It was determined on after Jones talked with a physician, who said a person whose heart was affected as was Mr. Rice's could be most easily killed with it, and that little trace of the drug would be left. Jones got a two-ounce vial of it by writing to his brother in Texas.

Jones then branched off into the alleged plan adopted to weaken the already sick old man. This was by giving him mercury and iron pills. The pills brought on debilitating diarrhea. Then, unwittingly, a friend brought Mr. Rice a present of bananas. Of these the old man ate nine. The fruit made him exceedingly ill, and yet the weakening doses of mercury kept him. By Saturday, being about the eighth day of the last illness, Mr. Rice became delirious. This testimony brought the events up to Sunday, the day of death, and the witness said that during these ten days of illness he had kept Patrick informed of the details personally and by telephone.

William Marsh Rice's quick death, declared the witness, was decided upon at a conference between Patrick and Jones, held Saturday night. Jones had told the lawyer of the arrival of a draft for \$25,000. Patrick told him it was time to apply the chloroform now that the draft had come and Captain Baker was coming, or they would lose the money.

Jones here told his story of the actual killing. He made a cone of a towel, in the small end of which was a chloroform-soaked sponge. Creeping into the room where Mr. Rice lay sleeping, he quickly covered the sleeper's face with the large end of the cone.

Jones rushed out of the room. In half an hour came back. He removed the cone. Mr. Rice was dead. Jones swore he telephoned to Patrick the words: "Mr. Rice is very ill," the agreed signal between the two of them. Jones's story of the end was concluded by the statement that Patrick came to the house and removed all of Mr. Rice's papers.

TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The Conspiracy to Murder and How It Was Carried Out.

When court opened to-day Jones repeated his story of the visit to Patrick's office when the will of 1900 was read to him. "Patrick and Meyer and Short were present," Jones said. "We had some trouble in securing privacy because a Colonel Walker was with Mr. Patrick, and Patrick could not get rid of him. Patrick said Short and Meyer were going on their vacations and he wanted them to witness the will before they went. In case of Mr. Rice's death while they were out of the city. That was in July, 1900. The will was not signed then," Jones said he saw the will shortly before Rice died and then it was signed.

Jones said he and Patrick had a talk about the will on the Thursday after Rice's death. Two wills had been made, one dated May 26 and the other June 20. Patrick said he had destroyed the one dated May 26. Patrick also said that the names of the witnesses to the will of June 20 were signed to the document the day after Rice died.

Asked if Patrick had any models of Rice's signatures, the witness replied: "Yes, I gave him two checks signed by Mr. Rice. I gave him the checks Mr. Rice signed for my July salary. I also gave him some blank checks. He said he could arrange for the signing. That was the expression he always used. I don't know if he meant he would sign them himself."

"What did you do for your salary?" "Patrick brought me back the checks, or a check. I took the check and cashed it and spoke to Patrick about it and he said it would be a good thing to get these signatures around."

Jones said similar action was taken on checks for the salary of A. B. Cohen, one of Mr. Rice's agents in Texas, for July and August. Cohen was in the habit of sending along the checks filled in for Mr. Rice's signature.

"I gave Patrick those checks," the witness said, "and he returned them signed. Then we got Mr. Rice to sign similar checks."

"Where are those checks now?" asked Recorder Goff.

"I have them," replied Mr. Osborn.

CHECKS INSPECTED.

Mr. Jones identified the canceled checks and the jurors inspected them. They were accepted and cashed by the First National Bank of Houston, Tex. Jones said he sent several letters written by Mr. Rice, but unsigned, to Patrick. "Patrick told me," Jones continued, "that he signed and mailed them as addressed."

"What did he do that for?" "He told me it would be a good idea to have those signatures accepted by Mr.

SPECIAL TAX IS LEGAL

SOLICITOR A. W. WISHARD DECIDES AGAINST SUGAR REFINERS.

He Holds the Government Is Not Under Obligations to Refund Money—Woods Appointed Architect.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Albert W. Wishard, solicitor for the commissioner of internal revenue, to-day rendered an opinion to the effect that the special war tax against the gross receipts of sugar refiners was constitutional. The law provided for a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on every \$100 of the gross receipts of any refinery above \$50,000 a year. Under this law the American Sugar Refining Company in two years has paid into the treasury under protest \$84,573. Its claim for rebate on the ground that the tax singled out one class of persons and imposed on them a special tax, which was therefore unconstitutional, was referred to the attorney for the commissioner of internal revenue, and he has decided to sustain a legal one and that the government is not under obligations to refund to the sugar trust the moneys collected.

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The President to-day appointed Clarkson D. Overman to be postmaster at Fairmont, Ind.

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Col. Daniel M. Ransdell was at his office to-day for the first time since his recent spell of sickness. His physician says he had a narrow escape from pneumonia.

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The Indiana delegation is vastly pleased on account of the announcement from the White House that Elliott F. Woods has been appointed architect of the Capitol, his nomination having been sent in to-day. While he has been here for a number of years, and none of the members from Indiana had any special political interest in him, yet it was felt to be a matter of proper State pride that an official who had given such service should be advanced when an opportunity for promotion was offered.

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